

18th Century European Expansion & the Changing Life of the People



Mckay Ch. 19 & 20

Ch. 19 – 18th Century European Expansion

After reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to:

- ❑ compare and contrast farming methods and the supply of food before and after the Agricultural Revolution.
- ❑ account for the dramatic population increase in Europe during the 18th century.
- ❑ explain how European nations developed world trade during the 18th century.
- ❑ discuss the consequences of European expansion for the common people.

19-1: 6th Ed. p. 628-636, 7th Ed. p. 629-637 – Agriculture & the Land

1. How did the *open field* system work? Why was much of the land left uncultivated while the people sometimes starved?

2. What changes brought the *open field* system to an end?

3. Where did the modern *agricultural revolution* originate and why?

4. What is meant by *enclosure*? Was this movement a great swindle of the poor by the rich, as some have claimed?

5. Why did the Dutch lead the way in early farming innovations?

Identification

agrarian economy	
famine foods	
common land	

open field	
fallow field	
crop rotation	

19-2: 16th Ed. p. 637-640, 7th Ed. p. 637-640 – Population Explosion

6. Was the dramatic growth of population in the 18th century due to a decreasing death rate or an increasing birthrate? Explain.

7. How was the grip of the deadly bubonic plague finally broken?

8. What improvements in the 18th century contributed to the decline of disease and famine?

19-3: 6th Ed. p. 640- 644, 7th Ed. p. 641-645 – Growth of the Cottage Industry

9. How did the *putting-out* system work and why did it grow?

10. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the *putting-out* system for the merchant capitalist? For the worker?

	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<i>Merchant/ Capitalist</i>		
<i>Worker</i>		

Identification

cottage industry	
protoindustrialization	
textile	
holy Monday	

19-4: 6th Ed. p. 644-654, 7th Ed. p. 645-656 – Building the Atlantic Economy

11. How could *mercantilism* have been a cause of war? Of economic growth?

12. The 18th century witnessed a large number of expensive and drawn-out wars. Who was attempting to alter the balance of power and were the causes of these wars economic or political? Explain.
13. Did the American colonists and the American colonial economy benefit or suffer from the British mercantilist colonial system? Explain.
14. What role did each of the following play in colonial Latin America:
- a. Creoles –
 - b. *Mestizos* –
 - c. Indians –
15. What was the general message set forth in Adam Smith's book, *A Wealth of Nations* and how would his ideas impact on government?

Identification

favorable balance of trade	
Navigation Acts	
Peace of Utrecht	

Identify and explain the contributions of each of the following

<i>individual</i>	<i>contribution</i>
Cornelius Vermuyden	
Jethro Tull	
Charles Townsend	

Explain the following wars in the age of mercantilism by filling in the appropriate information.

<i>Name of War</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>
Anglo-Dutch wars				
War of the Spanish Succession				
War of the Austrian Succession				
Seven Years' War				

Ch. 20 – The Changing Life of the People

After studying this chapter you should be able to:

- ❑ describe the living conditions of the people in pre-industrial Europe and the changing attitudes about marriage, pregnancy, women, and children.
- ❑ describe in what ways and why ways diet and medical care changed for the masses.
- ❑ describe the influence of religion and the church in everyday life, and the mixing of religion and leisure.

20-1: 6th Ed. p. 661-670, 7th Ed. p. 661-671 – Marriage & the Family

1. Describe the structure of the typical pre-industrial family using supportive evidence.

2. How do you explain that prior to 1750 there were few illegitimate children but that there was a growth of illegitimacy thereafter?

3. When did the custom of marriage begin to change and why?

4. Assuming one exists, describe the relationship between the 18th century view of children and methods of population control.

Identification

nuclear family	
extended family	
illegitimate child	

wet nurse	
infanticide	
killing nurses	
foundlings	
<i>Emile</i>	

20-2: 6th Ed. p. 670-679, 7th Ed. p. 671-679 – Food & Medical Practice

5. How important was the potato in the 18th century?

6. Describe the pros and cons of 18th century medical science.

7. It is said that when it came to medical care, the poor were better off than the rich because they could not afford doctors or hospitals. Why might this have been true?

8. How was mental illness regarded and treated in the 18th century?

Identification

demonic view of disease	
-------------------------	--

Edward Jenner	
---------------	--

20-3: 6th & 7th Ed. p. 679-685 – Religion & Popular Culture

9. Describe the forms in which popular religious culture remained in Catholic Europe.

10. Describe the various forms popular leisure took in the 18th century and describe how and why changes were under way.

11. Define *pietism* and describe how it is reflected in the work and life of John Wesley.